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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/789,870	02/26/2004	Tadashi Maegawa	P/1250-272	3619

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EXAMINER

MACARTHUR, SYLVIA

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1763

DATE MAILED: 08/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/789,870

Applicant(s)

MAEGAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Sylvia R. MacArthur

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hasegawa Koji (JP 11-268827) in view of Shinbara et al (US 5,485,644).

Regarding claims 1, 6, 11, 15, 21, and 26: Koji teaches a substrate processing apparatus, comprising:

a first processing chamber 18 capable of being isolated from an external atmosphere, said first processing chamber including a liquid chemical processing part for performing liquid chemical process on substrates; a second processing chamber 19 capable of being isolated from an external atmosphere, said second processing chamber including a pure water processing part for performing pure water process on substrates, a first opening 22 provided to an upper portion of said first processing chamber, said first opening allowing substrates to pass therethrough; a first shutter member 26 for exposing and blocking said first opening;

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a second opening 22 provided to an upper portion of said second processing chamber, said second opening allowing substrates to pass therethrough; a second shutter member 26 for exposing and blocking said second opening; a first transport mechanism 9 for transporting substrates, said first transport mechanism being movable between a position above said first processing chamber and a position above said second processing chamber; a second transport mechanism 32 for carrying substrates between said first and second processing chambers through said third opening; a third transport mechanism 31 for carrying substrates between said position above first processing chamber and said liquid chemical processing part through said first opening, said third transport mechanism also transferring substrates between said first and second transport mechanisms.

Koji fails to teach:

1. A processing chamber wherein a dry processing part is included in the same processing chamber as the pure water processing part
2. An opening (third opening) between the first and second processing chambers
3. The third shutter for the third opening
4. A fourth transport mechanism

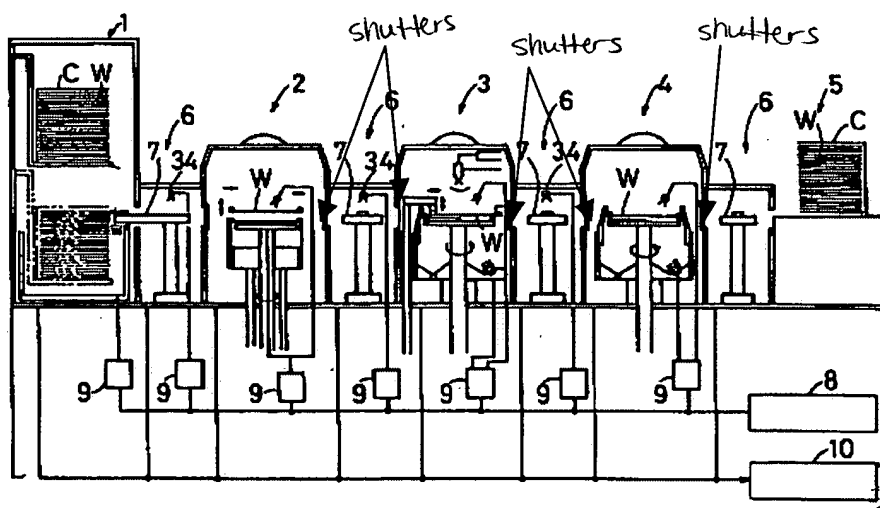
Shinbara et al teaches a substrate treating apparatus comprising a first processing chamber 3 and a second processing chamber 4 wherein chamber 4 comprising a rinse and drying process according to the abstract and cols. 3 and 4. Water is provided into this chamber by water supplying unit 8. Shinbara et al also features an opening and shutter (door) between each chamber. A plurality of multi-joint robots 7 is provided to transfer to the wafer between chambers. The motivation to integrate the rinse and drying processes into the same chamber is to

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increase throughout and eliminate inadequate drying to the transfer of the wafer out of the rinse chamber into a drying chamber. Furthermore, the motivation to provide openings between the first and second chambers is to provide ease of transfer of the wafer between chambers without exiting the overall enclosed processing environment. Thus, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to provide the drying part, opening/shutter, and transport mechanism of Shinbara et al in the apparatus of Koji.

The examiner has inserted a copy of Figure 2 of Shinbara to mark her interpretation of a shutter or door to isolate the atmospheres between the chambers.

Fig. 2



Regarding claims 2, 7, 12, 16, 22, 27:

The substrate processing apparatus of Koji

according to claim 1,

wherein said first processing chamber comprises:

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a liquid chemical processing chamber including said liquid chemical processing part: and a transport chamber 20 provided with said third opening, said transport chamber allowing transportation of substrates by said second transport mechanism, and wherein atmospheres in said liquid chemical processing chamber and said transport chamber can be isolated from each other via the partition plate shown in Fig. 2.

Regarding claims 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, and 28: The substrate processing apparatus according to claim 2, wherein said liquid chemical processing part includes a plurality of liquid chemical baths 12,14 of Koji.

Regarding claims 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 and 29: The substrate processing apparatus according to claim 3,

wherein said liquid chemical processing chamber is divided into a plurality of liquid chemical process units including respective ones of said plurality of liquid chemical baths, and

wherein atmospheres in said plurality of liquid chemical process units can be isolated from each other see the partition plates 16/25 of Koji.

Regarding claims 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30: Koji teaches an exhaust member 23 through which air is exhausted from said first and second processing chambers.

Koji fails to teach an inert gas supply member for supplying an inert gas to said first and second processing chambers.

Shinbara et al teaches the supply of inert gas in col. 10 lines 30-39. The motivation to provide a supply of inert gas is provided to dry the wafers. Thus, it would have been obvious for one of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to provide an inert gas supply as taught by Shinbara et al.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 5/24/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that the apparatus of Koji in view of Shinbara does not teach a liquid chemical processing chamber or a rinse and dry processing chamber. However, Koji teaches processing tubs 12-17 wherein liquid chemical processing takes place and rinse tanks 13, 15, as well as drying tanks 12 and 14. Shinbara et al teaches back surface cleaning chambers 2, front cleaning 3 and rinse/dry chambers 4. Note that the intended use of the chambers does not distinguish patentability since both Koji and Shinbara et al teach chambers that can perform these processes. In re Danly and In re Casey.

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sylvia R. MacArthur whose telephone number is 571-272-1438. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F during the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Parviz Hassanzadeh can be reached on 571-272-1435. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Parviz Hassanzadeh

SPE 1763



Sylvia R MacArthur

Patent Examiner

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August 3, 2006